

Date: Fri, 18 Mar 94 16:07:21 PST
From: Info-Hams Mailing List and Newsgroup <info-hams@ucsd.edu>
Errors-To: Info-Hams-Errors@UCSD.Edu
Reply-To: Info-Hams@UCSD.Edu
Precedence: Bulk
Subject: Info-Hams Digest V94 #304
To: Info-Hams

Info-Hams Digest Fri, 18 Mar 94 Volume 94 : Issue 304

Today's Topics:

 * SpaceNews 21-Mar-94 *
 1x1 Callsigns?
 93 Quest-How to Mount A 2m Antenna?
 Deadhead Hams, Net Tonite!!!!
 Grounding and lightning protection--KE4ZV
 Help Needed on 75M WAS
 License Time For 1a Element?
 Lightning protection ...
 ORBS\$077.MISC.AMSAT
 Phonetic Alphabets (2 msgs)
 Q codes?

Send Replies or notes for publication to: <Info-Hams@UCSD.Edu>
Send subscription requests to: <Info-Hams-REQUEST@UCSD.Edu>
Problems you can't solve otherwise to brian@ucsd.edu.

Archives of past issues of the Info-Hams Digest are available
(by FTP only) from UCSD.Edu in directory "mailarchives/info-hams".

We trust that readers are intelligent enough to realize that all text
herein consists of personal comments and does not represent the official
policies or positions of any party. Your mileage may vary. So there.

Date: 18 Mar 94 17:40:38 GMT
From: news-mail-gateway@ucsd.edu
Subject: * SpaceNews 21-Mar-94 *
To: info-hams@ucsd.edu

SB NEWS @ AMSAT \$SPC0321
* SpaceNews 21-Mar-94 *

BID: \$SPC0321

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SpaceNews
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MONDAY MARCH 21, 1994

SpaceNews originates at KD2BD in Wall Township, New Jersey, USA. It is published every week and is made available for unlimited distribution.

* SAREX FACT SHEET - STS-59 *

=====

WHO: Space Shuttle Endeavour crew

WHAT: Talk via Amateur Radio with students on earth.

WHERE: Earth Orbit. 57 degrees inclination. Altitude 220 kilometers.

WHEN: April 7, 1994 (9 day mission)

WHY: As part of the Shuttle Amateur Radio EXperiment (SAREX) component of the STS-59 mission.

LAUNCH: Scheduled for April 7, 1994 at 1207 UTC from the Kennedy Space Center, Cape Canaveral, Florida.

AMATEUR RADIO

LICENSED CREW

MEMBERS: Dr. Jay Apt, N5QWL, Mission Specialist
Dr. Linda Godwin, N5RAX, Payload Commander

PAYLOAD: Primary Payload--Shuttle Radar Laboratory 1 (SRL-1). Apt is the commander of the Blue Shift and will operate the shuttle systems during the "night" shift, while Godwin is responsible for overall operation of three large radars in the shuttle's cargo bay during the "day" shift.

Secondary Payload--Shuttle Amateur Radio EXperiment or SAREX, configuration C.

SPONSORS: The American Radio Relay League (ARRL), The Radio Amateur Satellite Corporation (AMSAT) and The National Aeronautics and Space Administration (NASA). SAREX is supported by the Federal Communications Commission (FCC).

SAREX RADIO

FREQUENCIES: Voice Downlink: (Worldwide) 145.55 MHz [Receive Only]

Voice Uplink: 144.91, 144.93, 144.95, 144.97,
144.99 MHz

Voice Uplink: (Europe only) 144.70, 144.75,
144.80 MHz

Packet Downlink: 145.55 MHz

Packet Uplink: 144.49 MHz

HAM RADIO FM Voice: call signs N5RAX and N5QWL

CALL SIGNS: FM Packet: call sign W5RRR-1

QSL VIA: Send reports and QSLs to ARRL EAD, STS-59 QSL, 225 Main Street, Newington, CT 06111, USA. Include the following information in your QSL or report: STS-59, date, time in UTC, frequency and mode (FM voice or packet). In addition, you must also include an SASE using a large, business-sized envelope if you wish to receive a card. The Orange Park Amateur Radio Club in Florida has generously volunteered to manage the cards for this mission.

INFORMATION: Goddard Amateur Radio Club (Greenbelt, MD) Amateur Radio station (call sign WA3NAN) news and retransmissions on Amateur Radio high frequency (HF) bands at 3.86, 7.185, 14.295, 21.395, and 28.65 megahertz (MHz) and on very high frequency (VHF) bands at 147.45 MHz.

Johnson Space Center Amateur Radio Club (Houston, TX) Amateur Radio station (call sign W5RRR) news bulletins on HF bands at 3.850, 7.227, 14.280, 21.350, and 28.400 MHz and VHF at 146.64 MHz.

ARRL (Newington, CT) Amateur Radio station (call sign W1AW) news bulletins (9:45 PM, 12:45 AM EST) on HF bands at 3.99, 7.29, 14.29, 18.16, 21.39, 28.59 and VHF at 147.555 MHz.

SHUTTLE

TRACKING: Current Keplerian elements to track the Shuttle are available from the NASA Spacelink computer information system BBS (205) 895-0028 and the ARRL BBS (203) 666-0578.

FOR FURTHER

INFORMATION: Tracy Bedlack, N1QD0, Educational Activities Department,
American Radio Relay League 203-666-1541 email: ead@arrl.org

SAREX configuration C consists of the handheld transceiver, I/F module, PGSC, spare battery set, window antenna, packet module, SAREX headset assembly, personal recorder, and the required cable assemblies. The packet]

module contains a power supply and packet TNC. The power supply provides power for the TNC and the handheld transceiver. The TNC interconnects with a radio transceiver so that data to and from the computer is transmitted to and received from other amateur radio stations.

Configuration C is capable of operating in either the voice or data mode in communications with amateur stations within LOS of the Orbiter. This configuration can be operated in the attended mode for voice communication and either the attended or automatic mode for data communications.

The payload control weights are as follows:

Configuration C 45 lb (20.41 kg)

STS-59 Keplerian elements for a 1207 UTC launch:

STS-59

1	00059U	94097.56425350	.00234441	00000-0	12190-3 0	55
2	00059	57.0018 277.1957 0008733	268.0585	91.9530	16.19594525	26

Satellite: STS-59

Catalog number: 00059

Epoch time: 94097.56425350 = (07 APR 94 13:32:31.50 UTC)

Element set: 005

Inclination: 57.0018 deg

RA of node: 277.1957 deg

Space Shuttle Flight STS-59

Eccentricity: .0008733

Prelaunch Element set JSC-005

Arg of perigee: 268.0585 deg

Launch: 07 APR 94 12:07 UTC

Mean anomaly: 91.9530 deg

Mean motion: 16.19594525 rev/day

Gil Carman, WA5NOM

Decay rate: 2.34441e-03 rev/day*2

NASA Johnson Space Center

Epoch rev: 2

Checksum: 307

[Info via the ARRL]

* F0-20 SCHEDULE *

=====

The F0-20 command station announced that F0-20 will be placed in Mode JA (Analog transponder mode) during Field Day 1994 (25-Jun-94 18:00 UTC through 26-Jun-94 18:00 UTC).

The current operating schedule is as follows:

Analog mode:

23-Mar-94 07:52 -to- 30-Mar-94 08:15 UTC

Digital mode: Unless otherwise noted above.

[Info via Kazu Sakamoto, JJ1WTK]

* THANKS! *

=====

Thanks for all the messages of appreciation sent to SpaceNews this week especially:

IW1QH KZ1Z VK2TFG AD4HJ KD4VGD KD6DSI G8MWF Erik Simonsen
Nihat Tsolak

* FEEDBACK/INPUT WELCOMED *

=====

Mail to SpaceNews should be directed to the editor (John, KD2BD) via any of the following paths:

FAX : 1-908-747-7107
PACKET : KD2BD @ N2KZH.NJ.USA.NA
INTERNET : kd2bd@ka2qhd.ocpt.ccur.com -or- kd2bd@amsat.org

MAIL : John A. Magliacane, KD2BD
Department of Engineering and Technology
Advanced Technology Center
Brookdale Community College
Lincroft, New Jersey 07738
U.S.A.

<<= SpaceNews: The first amateur newsletter read in space! -=>>

/EX

--

John A. Magliacane, KD2BD * /\ /\ * Voice : 1-908-224-2948
Advanced Technology Center |/\ /\ /\ | Packet : KD2BD @ N2KZH.NJ.USA.NA
Brookdale Community College |/\ /\ /\ | Internet: kd2bd@ka2qhd.ocpt.ccur.com
Lincroft, NJ 07738 * /\ /\ * Morse : -.- -.. ..--- -... -..

Date: Tue, 15 Mar 1994 10:00:46 CET
From: agate!howland.reston.ans.net!pipex!sunic!trane.uninett.no!eunet.no!EU.net!
Germany.EU.net!netmbx.de!zrz.TU-Berlin.DE!cs.tu-berlin.de!zib-berlin.de!uni-
paderborn.de!urmel.@@ihnp4.ucsd.edu
Subject: 1x1 Callsigns?
To: info-hams@ucsd.edu

The use of prefixes A0 and A1 would require an additional allocation by the ITU of blocks A0A-A0Z and A1A-A1Z to the United States.

This is unlikely since it is a policy of the ITU not to allocate callsign blocks containing figures 0 and 1.

There is an analogy:

While Germany has DAA-DRZ, we will never have D0 or D1 callsigns, even though prefixes D2, D4 and D6 are in use (by other countries, though).

So you can drop that idea. 1x1 callsign on the other hand are of course possible; it's entirely in the hands of the national authorities.

So keep on pressing the FCC.

73, Wolf.

DL3ZBJ, AB6EL, VK6BGV.

Date: 18 Mar 1994 02:09:18 GMT

From: ihnp4.ucsd.edu!swrinde!cs.utexas.edu!gerald@cc.utexas.edu!

slip-5-14.ots.utexas.edu!user@network.ucsd.edu

Subject: 93 Quest-How to Mount A 2m Antenna?

To: info-hams@ucsd.edu

It all seemed so easy, there was so much open space up there for an antenna. I went out and bought an NMO mount and a 2-meter quarter-wave whip. Now I realize that I can't figure out how to get the headliner out to drill the hole.

The minivan has a factory sunroof and a non-metallic(?) luggage rack. Even with the help of the shop manual, I can't figure out how to get the headliner out to drill the hole...there are 3" wide plastic retainers all around that seem remarkably immovable.

There is inadequate room ("depth") above the dome light to mount the antenna there and still put the dome light back in. All windows except the windshield are openable, so thru-glass antennas are not usable except in front...anyway, I was hoping to avoid anything taller than a quarter wave.

Has anyone successfully done this? How?

=====

-	Miles Abernathy, N5K0B	=
__	miles@mbs.telesys.utexas.edu	=
_	POB 7580, Austin TX 78713	=
\ * /	University of Texas @ Austin	=
\ /	tel. (512) 471-6521 U.S.A.	=

=====

Date: 18 Mar 1994 02:06:46 GMT
From: ihnp4.ucsd.edu!usc!yeshua.marcam.com!zip.eecs.umich.edu!
newsxfer.itd.umich.edu!news1.oakland.edu!vela.acs.oakland.edu!
prvalko@network.ucsd.edu
Subject: Deadhead Hams, Net Tonite!!!!
To: info-hams@ucsd.edu

Galen Watts (galen@picea.CFNR.ColoState.EDU) wrote:
: Curtis, KA8WFC posted asking for Deadheads that are hams and I,
: Galen KF0YJ, responded.
: We're going to try to get on 3932 kHz at 05:00 UTC (midnite eastern)
: and see if we can build a net, so join on in!!!

Far Out, man!

I'd like to check in, you know? But I've been up all night working on my bus and I'm really bummed. Freddie, you know Freddie, man, he's the dude that sells those groovy kites, anyway, he bogarts all my weed at the Denver gig and toasts my lighter and now the bus won't start.

An my ol' lady's been drying mushrooms ALL day so you know what she's like... LA LA LA...

68 (peace) Wb8zJl

Date: Thu, 17 Mar 1994 21:49:45 GMT
From: ihnp4.ucsd.edu!swrinde!emory!rsiatl!ke4zv!gary@network.ucsd.edu
Subject: Grounding and lightning protection--KE4ZV
To: info-hams@ucsd.edu

In article <9403171749.AA02747@netmail2.microsoft.com> mikemr@microsoft.COM (Michael Mraz) writes:

>Gary, you mentioned that a typical lightning strike has an energy
>of about 20J. Is this really correct? I did a comparison to the energy
>stored in a 50uF capacitor charged to 3kV ($E=C*V**2$), which is 450J,
>and I was surprised that the charged cap stored almost 25 times
>the energy of a typical lightning strike (not to say that a 50uF filter
>cap in an amplifier is anything to sneeze at!). Have I miscalculated
>something?

Mike, I don't recall saying a lightning strike has an energy of 20J. What I said was that the quantity of electrical charge is usually about 20 *Coulombs*, and that a typical bolt flows 4000 Amperes. From that we can gather that the bolt lasts about 20/4000 of a second. The voltage is unknown, but in the millions of volts in the cloud to

ground path. We can make the assumption that in most cases a lightning strike is a constant current source. So if we take a single driven ground rod as having a resistance of 230 ohms, we can assume that the power delivered to the rod in a stroke is $I^2 \times R$ or 3.68E9 watts. Converting that to energy, we have $3.68E9 \times 20 / 4000 = 18.4E6$ watt-seconds, or 5.11 kW-hr. That's 18.396 Megajoules.

Gary

--

Gary Coffman KE4ZV		You make it,		gatech!wa4mei!ke4zv!gary
Destructive Testing Systems		we break it.		uunet!rsiatl!ke4zv!gary
534 Shannon Way		Guaranteed!		emory!kd4nc!ke4zv!gary
Lawrenceville, GA 30244				

Date: 18 Mar 94 19:30:49 GMT
From: news-mail-gateway@ucsd.edu
Subject: Help Needed on 75M WAS
To: info-hams@ucsd.edu

HELP...

Any Extra Class hams out there who can help me complete some endorsements for the 75M WAS (aka GERATOL) net? Out of over two dozen various endorsements available, I have whittled my list down to only a state or two for certain ones; that is, if I can work stations having the call sign formats following for the states listed, I can finish off these endorsements. The call sign formats and states needed are:

Callsign	#	
Format	Example	Needed States
N 1x2	N2KK	(2) AR, WV
A 2x1	AB3C	(2) HI, ND
K 2x1	KC8X	(1) WV
W 2x1	WA4X	(3) AL, ID, UT

If any of you Extras out there having a call sign with the above format and state can schedule a quick contact with me (shouldn't take any more than a minute or so) in the 75M Extra Subband before it gets too noisy, pls send an email reply direct to me, and we'll work something out. Thanks in advance to anyone out there who can help me out!

73 Chuck W2RK (75M WAS #992)

Date: Fri, 18 Mar 1994 00:37:25 GMT
From: ihnp4.ucsd.edu!swrinde!sgiblab!cs.uoregon.edu!reuter.cse.ogi.edu!
netnews.nwnet.net!raven.alaska.edu!acad2.alaska.edu!auchd@network.ucsd.edu
Subject: License Time For 1a Element?
To: info-hams@ucsd.edu

I passed a 1a element for upgrade to Technician Plus on December 1. It is now the middle of March and I haven't received a new license. Is the FCC issuing new licenses for 1a element upgrades?

Date: 18 Mar 94 11:33:32 GMT
From: news-mail-gateway@ucsd.edu
Subject: Lightning protection ...
To: info-hams@ucsd.edu

I've been following Gary Coffman's recent exchange about lightning.

I understand that small radii (sharp points) discharge at lower voltages. Therefore, if an instant in time occurs when a surface has an even and high potential, then certainly the sharp point will be preferentially hit.

However, part of lightning rod theory as I understand it, is that lightning will be LESS LIKELY to strike when properly installed lightning rods are present.

This is precisely because the sharp points begin to discharge the surrounding area at relatively low voltages, making it less likely that the potential difference required for a mondo-strike will ever build up.

I think this is the principal behind the multiple tiny sharp rods located along a braid across the ridge of a barn or home.

Conjectures? Refutations? Anyone up for an experiment? ;-)

/***
Gary W. Thorburn gthorbur@ub.com KD1TE
***/

Date: 18 Mar 94 13:35:00 GMT
From: news-mail-gateway@ucsd.edu
Subject: ORBS\$077.MISC.AMSAT
To: info-hams@ucsd.edu

SB KEPS @ AMSAT \$ORBS-077.M
Orbital Elements 077.MISC

HR AMSAT ORBITAL ELEMENTS FOR MANNED AND MISCELLANEOUS SATELLITES
FROM WA5QGD FORT WORTH, TX March 18, 1994
BID: \$ORBS-077.M
TO ALL RADIO AMATEURS BT

Satellite: POSAT
Catalog number: 22829
Epoch time: 94072.24139185
Element set: 263
Inclination: 98.6566 deg
RA of node: 149.0227 deg
Eccentricity: 0.0010769
Arg of perigee: 114.2722 deg
Mean anomaly: 245.9582 deg
Mean motion: 14.28010738 rev/day
Decay rate: 7.3e-07 rev/day^2
Epoch rev: 2400
Checksum: 291

Satellite: MIR
Catalog number: 16609
Epoch time: 94075.82181288
Element set: 177
Inclination: 51.6463 deg
RA of node: 289.2936 deg
Eccentricity: 0.0015053
Arg of perigee: 41.3927 deg
Mean anomaly: 318.8353 deg
Mean motion: 15.58193902 rev/day
Decay rate: 7.619e-05 rev/day^2
Epoch rev: 46164
Checksum: 330

Satellite: HUBBLE
Catalog number: 20580
Epoch time: 94073.54142216
Element set: 457
Inclination: 28.4691 deg
RA of node: 123.9060 deg
Eccentricity: 0.0006308

Arg of perigee: 177.0781 deg
Mean anomaly: 182.9845 deg
Mean motion: 14.90525553 rev/day
Decay rate: 1.087e-05 rev/day^2
Epoch rev: 1525
Checksum: 291

Satellite: GRO
Catalog number: 21225
Epoch time: 94074.15950667
Element set: 73
Inclination: 28.4604 deg
RA of node: 164.6497 deg
Eccentricity: 0.0003468
Arg of perigee: 223.7721 deg
Mean anomaly: 136.2602 deg
Mean motion: 15.40375395 rev/day
Decay rate: 5.538e-05 rev/day^2
Epoch rev: 4242
Checksum: 294

Satellite: UARS
Catalog number: 21701
Epoch time: 94076.25976255
Element set: 487
Inclination: 56.9834 deg
RA of node: 167.4368 deg
Eccentricity: 0.0004269
Arg of perigee: 96.1849 deg
Mean anomaly: 263.9671 deg
Mean motion: 14.96533180 rev/day
Decay rate: 2.830e-05 rev/day^2
Epoch rev: 13717
Checksum: 339

/EX

Date: Fri, 18 Mar 1994 04:20:15 GMT
From: ihnp4.ucsd.edu!usc!yeshua.marcam.com!insosf1.infonet.net!solaris.cc.vt.edu!
mreames.async.vt.edu!mreames@network.ucsd.edu
Subject: Phonetic Alphabets
To: info-hams@ucsd.edu

In article <2mag1b\$dj@agate.berkeley.edu> stoll@OCF.Berkeley.EDU (Cliff Stoll)
writes:
>From: stoll@OCF.Berkeley.EDU (Cliff Stoll)

>Subject: Phonetic Alphabets
>Date: 17 Mar 1994 21:04:43 GMT

Cliff,

Why does your name sound familiar? Did you write THE CUCKOO'S NEST? If not, my memory must be wrong, and I'm sorry.

Matthew

PS - If you want to respond by e-mail, that's fine.

Matthew D. Reames	"Growing old is mandatory.	? ? ?	
mreames@vt.edu	Growing up is not."	? ? ?	
matthew.reames@vt.edu	Maya Angelou	? ? ?	
kd4vml@vt.edu		? ? ?	

Date: Fri, 18 Mar 1994 04:23:59 GMT
From: ihnp4.ucsd.edu!usc!yeshua.marcam.com!insosf1.infonet.net!solaris.cc.vt.edu!
mreames.async.vt.edu!mreames@network.ucsd.edu
Subject: Phonetic Alphabets
To: info-hams@ucsd.edu

In article <mreames.126.2D892BFE@vt.edu> mreames@vt.edu (Matthew Reames) writes:

>From: mreames@vt.edu (Matthew Reames)

>Subject: Re: Phonetic Alphabets

>Date: Fri, 18 Mar 1994 04:20:15 GMT

>In article <2mag1b\$dj@agate.berkeley.edu> stoll@OCF.Berkeley.EDU (Cliff Stoll)
>writes:

>>From: stoll@OCF.Berkeley.EDU (Cliff Stoll)

>>Subject: Phonetic Alphabets

>>Date: 17 Mar 1994 21:04:43 GMT

>Cliff,

>Why does your name sound familiar? Did you write THE CUCKOO'S NEST? If not,
>my memory must be wrong, and I'm sorry.

I apologize for reposting, and will try not to do it again, but I just checked, and the book is THE CUCKOO'S EGG.

>Matthew

>PS - If you want to respond by e-mail, that's fine.

Matthew D. Reames	"Growing old is mandatory.	? ? ?
mreames@vt.edu	Growing up is not."	? ? ?
matthew.reames@vt.edu	Maya Angelou	? ? ?
kd4vml@vt.edu		? ? ?

Date: Thu, 17 Mar 94 18:11:00 -0800

From: ihnp4.ucsd.edu!library.ucla.edu!csulb.edu!paris.ics.uci.edu!

news.claremont.edu!kaiwan.com!ledge!bob.albert@network.ucsd.edu

Subject: Q codes?

To: info-hams@ucsd.edu

There are many lists of Q codes; check ARRL publications at your local library or bookstore. The Radio Amateur's Handbook will have a list, there is one on the inside front cover of most ARRL logbooks, and other publications dedicated to the beginner in ham radio.

But why waste your time listening? Do a little studying and you can be part of the fun! Talking with people all over the world is a lot of fun, much better than listening passively. 73 DE K6DDX

Date: 18 Mar 1994 05:03:12 GMT

From: ihnp4.ucsd.edu!swrinde!cs.utexas.edu!math.ohio-state.edu!magnus.acs.ohio-state.edu!afabro@network.ucsd.edu

To: info-hams@ucsd.edu

References <1994Mar14.163412.24670@jupiter.sun.csd.unb.ca>,

<Anthony_Pelliccio-140394143004@138.16.64.52>, <bote.763793771@access1>

Subject : Re: PC-based repeater controllers?

In article <bote.763793771@access1>,

John Boteler <bote@access1.digex.net> wrote:

>Anthony_Pelliccio@brown.edu (Tony Pelliccio) writes:

>>a4q4@jupiter.sun.csd.unb.ca (D.J.Trynor EE) wrote:

>>> I have a PS/2 Model 30 sitting idle on my desk.....I have no hard drive fo>
(extra stuff deleted)

>My club has been kicking this around for way too long now.

>

>We have looked at several PC-based repeater controllers,
>but they are either way the hell too expensive for
>what they do or they do only what they do with no
>room for innovation or expansion.
>
>Both issues gave us pause. I wouldn't mind developing
>a neat driver that would allow you to write your
>own repeater controller in a script language, but
>that sounds too much like work if there was no \$\$\$ market
>for it. Similar sentiments have been expressed to me
>by an associate who wrote a microcontroller repeater
>controller.
>
>So, is a whiz-bang system meeting my wish list
>above now available in the ham market?

Well, here in the Columbus area we have four PC based controllers. They are made by A/D Technologies of Atlanta. They have room for 1000 users and include voice mail and a bunch of other stuff. The first one cost \$2000 but the price has gone up considerably. We have been "beta testers" for a lot of the software and the upgrades so we have had our share of problems. They are expensive, but they can do a lot, too!

Tony N8RRB
afabro@magnus.acs.ohio-state.edu

Date: Fri, 18 Mar 94 04:11:04 GMT
From: ihnp4.ucsd.edu!swrinde!cs.utexas.edu!convex!news.utdallas.edu!
chpc.utexas.edu!hydra.acs.ttu.edu!news@network.ucsd.edu
To: info-hams@ucsd.edu

References <2m7v0h\$gld@news.iastate.edu>, <2m9gdv\$6un@tuegate.tue.nl>,
<2m9is3\$b1q@reznor.larc.nasa.gov>
Subject : Re: 1x1 Callsigns?

In <2m9is3\$b1q@reznor.larc.nasa.gov> eckman@eos1.larc.nasa.gov writes:

> With regard to the apparent international regulations requiring a
> specific format to an amateur callsign, could someone actually
> dig up article 32 of the ITU regulations (which deal with amateur
> radio communications) and let us know what it really says?
> Drawing analogies with AM radio station callsigns, coast guard,
> and airplane designators strikes me as entirely beside the point.
> The fact that the Marshall Islands are not using a number following
> their V7 prefix is not proof that a number isn't necessary. They
> may just be ignoring or ignorant of ITU regs.

> Could someone please quote the relevant ITU regs for us? Maybe
> someone at ARRL HQ with easy access to the text.
>
> Richard Eckman K04MR
> NASA Langley
> eckman@eos1.larc.nasa.gov
>

I do not have a copy of the ITU regs handy, but to quote chapter 3 page
7 of _The ARRL Operating Manual_ ... "US AMATUER CALL SIGNS...
The International Telecommunication Union (ITU) radio regulations outline
the basic principles used in forming amateur call signs. According to these
regulations, an amateur call sign must consist of one or two letters (sometimes
the first or second may be a number) as a prefix, followed by a number and
then a suffix of not more than three letters. (...)"

Hmmm...this says to me that S63NZ would be a legal call sign from Singapore,
whereas S6NZ would not (the prefix is S6)...etc

-tommy KC5FNF
z3boa@ttacs.ttu.edu

End of Info-Hams Digest V94 #304

